

J. P. Carter Esq.



# Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1836.

VOLUME 4.

NUMBER 16.

**OXFORD DEMOCRAT,**  
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
**GEORGE W. MILLER,**  
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—  
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—  
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57 Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more consecutive numbers, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

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12

## Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Store of John Welch, near the New Mills, so called, in the town of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at one o'clock P.M.—In the State of Nathaniel Dummer in Weld and County of Oxford, all the right, title, and interest that STEPHEN B. KING has to two half Lots of land lying in Weld in said County, the same which was bonded to him by J. Abbott and J. Brown, Esquires, and the same for which the said King now lies.

PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sh't. Oct. 25th, 1836.

## Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Store of John Welch, near the New Mills, so called, in the town of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at one o'clock P.M.—In the State of Nathaniel Dummer in Weld and County of Oxford, all the right, title, and interest that JOHN HOWLEY has to the Land and farm on which he now lives in Carthage.—Also, all the right, title, and interest that the said John and Gideon Howley have to a Saw-Mill and Shingle Mill standing in said Carthage, and the same premises that a. e. now or have previously been occupied by the said John and Gideon Howley.

PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sh't. Oct. 24, 1836.

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PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sh't. Oct. 24, 1836.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Notes or Accounts, are requested to make immediate payment, or the same must unavoidably be left with an Attorney for collection.

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 16, 1836

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Novel and Important Literary

Enterprise!

NOTICE.

Office of Reproduction of

Popular Novelist."

NOTICE.

The publication of the above, was commenced in July.

In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novelist will take place, either JAMES COOPER, JUNIOR, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time, cheap, payable in advances. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, paya-

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#### THE LATE JAMES MADISON.

Great occasions produce great men. The records of our own country bear testimony to this truth. In the early and in the latter ages of her struggles, there were not wanting men to advise and act for a nation's welfare. Among those who have acted a conspicuous part in building up our political and civil institutions, more than sixty years, was JAMES MADISON, who has lately sunk to rest, full of years and honors.

Mr. Madison was by birth a Virginian, and wholly educated in this country. He was intended for a statesman from his youth, and made himself master of constitutional law, when it was hardly known as a science either in England or in this country. He was born on the 16th of March, 1751, and, of course, was in all the ardour and freshness of youth on the breaking out of the revolution. In 1775, Mr. Madison was a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and at that early age distinguished for his maturity of understanding and sage prudence. He was soon appointed one of the counsel of the state. During the whole eventful struggle, James Madison had the confidence of the state of Virginia; and as a member of her legislature, was listened to with profound attention when he brought forward sundry resolutions for the formation of a general government for the United States, based upon the inefficiency of the old confederation. From these resolutions grew a convention of delegates from the several States, who, in conclave, prepared a form of a constitution to be submitted to the several states for their discussion, approbation and adoption. Mr. Madison was a member of this convention as a delegate from Virginia, and took an active part in the deliberations of that enlightened body of which Washington, his colleague, was president.

On the adoption of this constitution—a wonderful era in the history of the liberties of man—Mr. Madison was elected a member of the first congress, and took an active part in setting the machinery in motion. At this period public opinion was greatly agitated by the crude and false opinions scattered through the country, through the medium of the opposition press; this was previous to the friends of the constitution, and three mighty minds, Jay, Hamilton and Madison, formed a holy alliance to enlighten the people upon the great doctrines of the constitution, and breaking through the host of Philistines, drew the pure waters of truth for the good of the people. The essays from the pen of these worthies were collected in volume, called the *FEDERALIST*, and which now stands a monument of the wisdom and patriotism of that age. In the debates of the first congress, Mr. Madison took a large share. It was an illustrious assemblage of patriots, among whom there often arose a difference of opinion in regard to political policy, but all were lovers of their country, and laboring for her best interests. Here Mr. Madison acted with the Cabots and Ames' of the east, in perfect harmony. It was reserved for an after age to feel with the winging effects of party feuds. These were hardly discovered as long as the father of his country filled the presidential chair. In the administration of his successor, a separation into parties took place, and Mr. Madison ranked himself on the side of Mr. Jefferson and his party. During the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison was secretary of state, and sustained that office with singular ability. He held a ready pen, had a clear, philosophical perception of the great principles on which the government professed to act, and could readily produce a defense of the course pursued. No secretary ever did, or ever will do more by force of argument than Mr. Madison, while supporting the measures of Mr. Jefferson.

In March, 1809, Mr. Madison became President of the United States. It was a stormy period. France and England, in their fierce struggles for mastery, forgot the rights of neutral nations, and outraged our independence. Insult followed insult from both countries for the three first years of his administration; but he was, from the very elements of his nature, inclined to peace, and had not urged preparation for war. In 1812 war was declared without preparation, and the Executive of the United States had a difficult task to perform. A powerful part of the people were opposed to the war, some for one reason and some for another, and some another, and it required no small degree of moral courage to steer the ship of state at such a crisis. Mr. Madison was not a military chieftain and took no pleasure in the glories of a victory, no farther than they were beneficial to the interests of his country; but his moral courage was of the highest order, that which arises from a consciousness of an intention of doing good. There can be no doubt but that so sagacious a statesman as Mr. Madison, saw some of the blessing that were to flow to his country from the evils of war. He knew that nations, at times, hold incorrect opinions, and that the rude shocks of war are the only remedies for those errors. The war had its dark and bright spots on the tablets of fame, but its results were fortunate. The necessity of a navy for national honor and protection, are many that we who make the best use of the capital and realize the greatest profits, are men who entered into complicity with long established agriculturists utterly ignorant, so far as personal superintendence of labor was concerned, with the business of farming. They are professional men, divines, lawyers, merchants, or mechanics; unacquainted with the mechanical part of their new occupation, but bringing to the work masts well stored with varied and useful knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with the advanced state and best methods of modern agriculture. The voluntary choice of such men proves that they have a taste for one of the noblest occupations of mankind, and entering upon it with zeal, they meet with a success to which many of those who have been brought

up to farming from their infancy remain stran-

lished, Mr. Madison retired to his farm to en-

joy the serenity of rural life; but here he has

not been idle. On the death of Mr. Jefferson,

he was made Chancellor of the University of

Virginia, and, as well as his predecessor, took

a deep interest in the prosperity of the institu-

tion. When Virginia called a convention to

alter her constitution, Mr. Madison with Chief

Justice Marshall, and Mr. Monroe, were found

among the sages who had witnessed the birth

of that constitution, and were well acquainted

with its excellencies and defects, and were good

judges of the best forms of amendment. Seven

or eight years ago a bookseller at Washington

got up an edition of the debates in the several

conventions called by the states in 1787 and

1788, to deliberate on the adoption of the consti-

tution of the United States. Mr. Madison

took a lively interest in this publication, and al-

lowed the editor all the information that he pos-

sessed upon the subject.

Mr. Madison was unquestionably the leading

member in the Virginia convention called for

the adoption of the constitution of the United

States, although there were several distinguish-

ed men among them. This body was fortu-

nate enough to have employed a reporter of

eminence for the occasion, which was not the

case in many other states; and what the Vir-

ginia reporter did not put down in his notes

Mr. Madison's minutes and recollections most

readily supplied.

In the convention he had to meet the blaze

of Patrick Henry's eloquence, the subtle arts of

Mason, and the chilling doubts of Monroe; but

all were overcome by the clearness of his views

and the force of his reasonings. Mr. Madison

was not an orator in the common acceptance of

the word; there were no deep tones in his

voice; no flashes of fire and commanding

eye; no elegant gestures to attract the beholder;

all was calm, dignified, and convincing.—

It was the still, small voice, in which the ora-

cles of God were communicated to the prophet.

He never talked for the love of display, but sim-

ply to communicate his thoughts. He spoke

often in debate when earnest in his cause, but

was always heard with profound attention; not

a word of his speeches was lost. He was so

perfectly master of his subject that he had noth-

ing to correct in a retrospective view of it;

and was so well understood that he had nothing

to explain. His voice was deficient in volume,

but it was so well modulated that its compass

was more extensive than that of many speakers of

stronger lungs. His conversation was truly a charm. He was familiar with most topics,

and he loved both to communicate and receive

information. He lived in times when men grew

up with strong prejudices and partialities; but

his most familiar guests seldom heard a sen-

tence tinged with them, either at his table or

fireside. For nearly twenty years he has been

daily preparing for the change of worlds and at

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From the New York American.  
TRAVELS IN RUSSIA.

Moscow is now entirely rebuilt since its last destruction, and I am told is far more beautiful than previously. It is to my taste more magnificent than St. Petersburg; it covers an immense space of ground, and from every part one sees the Kremlin towers and gilded domes.—The undulating surface of the ground imparts a new beauty; and the countless number of green domes, each surmounted with a gilt cross, in such a peculiar feature that it is what first strikes the stranger when arriving in sight of the city. It appears that the churches were not burnt (probably owing to their iron roofs and isolated position) during the great conflagration. Moscow is said to contain about four hundred churches, and each one has five domes, one large in the centre, and four smaller ones surrounding it. Almost every house having its garden, gives this city a different appearance from any other in Europe. Before any person can erect a building, a plan of the facade must be submitted to, and approved by, the department of architecture. No wooden buildings are now permitted within the city proper. The houses are brick, stuccoed, with iron roofs painted green. The streets are wide and well paved, but extremely irregular. There are three immense wide boulevards, which entirely encircle the city, at certain distances from each other, forming drives for many miles within the city; one of which, called Garden street, has a connected line of fine court yards, and lawns planted with trees and shrubbery, and divided from the road by a pale fence of uniform pattern throughout, and built up with handsome cottages, with a garden between each. All that remains of the oriental, in the style of architecture, is to be found in the churches, as they alone escaped the universal destruction: all else is Greek. There are but a very few walls which stood as the fire left them, and they form a singular contrast with the freshness and life which is every where seen. Except in a small business part of the city, there are no streets containing continuous and unbroken rows of houses; each lot of ground being a square, and many of the main buildings in the centre on the street, with its smaller accessories in the rear, a wall on the street with a large entrance gate; sometimes the main edifice is set considerably back from the front line, so that there is not that dull uniformity which in most other cities prevails so upon the sight.

I shall say nothing of the Kremlin; it is so fertile a subject, that I am afraid to become tangled in its mazes—fearing lest your patience might not keep pace with my desire to amuse you. I will merely state now, that in its vast treasury halls I saw, among all the ancient crowns and sceptres of Russia, from Valdimir to Nicholas, those of the five conquered kingdoms, Poland, Tartary, Siberia, Georgia, and Astracan, The crown of Valdimir, the first Emperor of Russia, was made in Byzantium, and presented to him by the Greek Emperor nine hundred years ago. They are all immensely rich in precious stones. You have seen the Treasury of Dresden: immense as the value is there, it is nothing when compared with this mine of jewels, and costly, curious, antique crowns, sceptres, thrones, arms, armors, plate, &c. &c. Having seen and examined such things, you have some data in your mind by which to compare others: therefore, one day or other, I hope that we may luxuriate over the reminiscence of those things, when we shall compare notes together. I shall say nothing of the great bell, except that we saw it, of course.

It is about to be raised from its subterraneous abode, and to be placed on a granite pedestal. In the Kremlin we saw nine hundred brass field pieces, taken from the French invaders. There we saw the celebrated house sled, which some of the former sovereigns used for travelling from one capital to the other. In the arsenal we saw innumerable standards, taken by Peter in his wars with the Turks, Poles, and Swedes. I have a small piece to show you, of the royal standard taken from Charles the Twelfth, by Peter, at Paulava.

Having learned the arrival of the Emperor, and that it was his intention to attend service in the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, we went at an early hour to the Kremlin, to obtain a sight of his Majesty. Although a very heavy fall of snow was descending, the whole space between the palace and cathedral was crowded with people. By the politeness of some of the officers, we were admitted within the sacred edifice previous to the arrival of the Emperor. The Greek service was performing at the time, and a number of general officers were in the church. The floor was laid with carpets and rugs for the Emperor to walk on.

The sheathing of the multitude on the outside warned us of his approach, and immediately the officers and priests took their stations. The moment he entered I recognised him from the excellent likenesses I had seen of him. His dress was that of the plain uniform of a General. He wore large rich epaulettes, a blue tight coat, white pantaloons, and boots. After crossing himself, he stood near a priest, who read some part of the service. The Emperor then approached the altar, and prostrated himself on his hands and knees five or six times, his forehead touching the floor. He then kissed some of the pictures of the Saints which were brought him, and afterwards was taken from place to place, nearly all round the church, stopping to kiss the different Saints, and to cross and prostrate himself many times before them. There were at least fifteen or twenty priests who assisted at the ceremony, all of whom were covered with splendid robes, and wore upon their heads tiaras of great richness, covered with pearls and other precious stones. The Emperor is an

uncommonly fine looking man, of about 40 years of age: his figure is tall and well proportioned. The interior of the cathedral is remarkably rich and imposing, and is the one in which the sovereigns of Russia have all been crowned.—I have not seen in any of the Greek Catholic churches either graven images or confessionals, neither the fonts of holy water, which are constant accompaniments of the Roman Catholic institutions. They are filled with paintings of the numerous catalogue of their Saints.

The sledge roads being established, the nobility began to flock in from their distant estates in order to resume the gayeties of the metropolis. By the same channel of communication came the immense supplies of game from Siberia, fish from Archangel and Astracan, fruits from the south, and tea over land from China. The game, fish, and meats came frozen, and are said to be exposed in cold winter in heaps like haystacks, in a great market square set apart for that trade.

Crossed the Borysthenes on the ice, soon after which we came upon the wide steppe (or prairies). Here we saw vast herds of wild cattle and horses; also several troops of Cossacks marching to some rendezvous. The cold being so excessive, they were obliged to dismount and lead their horses. The station houses being mere hovels, we preferred riding all night over these plains to stopping in such vile places.—We passed several military colonies settled on the steppe, and whence living depends on the herds. The steppe is not a dead level, as is before supposed, but undulating sufficiently to carry off the rain and snow water, so that it is always dry. This steppe commences near the Danube on the west, and extends quite into Independent Tartary, and varying from one to two hundred miles in width. Not a tree is to be seen upon the steppe.

In the following, it should be borne in mind that the Russian dominions are divided into lordships, and when these lords sell their estates the whole population go with it. If a gentleman's estate has too many or too few males or females he can sell or buy as the case may be.]

There are some curious facts relative to the slaves (or white slaves) of Russia.

Prince Chetemetoff has on his estate one hundred and eighty thousand serfs, males, (the females do not count.) Most of these merely back from the front line, so that there is not that dull uniformity which in most other cities prevails so upon the sight.

I shall say nothing of the Kremlin; it is so

fertile a subject, that I am afraid to become

tangled in its mazes—fearing lest your patience

might not keep pace with my desire to amuse

you. I will merely state now, that in its vast

treasury halls I saw, among all the ancient

crowns and sceptres of Russia, from Valdimir

to Nicholas, those of the five conquered

kingdoms, Poland, Tartary, Siberia, Georgia,

and Astracan, The crown of Valdimir, the first

Emperor of Russia, was made in Byzantium,

and presented to him by the Greek Emperor

nine hundred years ago. They are all immensely

rich in precious stones. You have seen the

Treasury of Dresden: immense as the value is

there, it is nothing when compared with this

mine of jewels, and costly, curious, antique

crowns, sceptres, thrones, arms, armors, plate,

&c. &c. Having seen and examined such

things, you have some data in your mind by

which to compare others: therefore, one day or

other, I hope that we may luxuriate over the

reminiscence of those things, when we shall

compare notes together. I shall say nothing of

the great bell, except that we saw it, of course.

It is about to be raised from its subterraneous

abode, and to be placed on a granite pedestal.

In the Kremlin we saw nine hundred brass field

pieces, taken from the French invaders. There

we saw the celebrated house sled, which some

of the former sovereigns used for travelling

from one capital to the other. In the arsenal

we saw innumerable standards, taken by Peter

in his wars with the Turks, Poles, and Swedes.

I have a small piece to show you, of the royal

standard taken from Charles the Twelfth, by

Peter, at Paulava.

Having learned the arrival of the Emperor, and that it was his intention to attend service in the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, we went at an early hour to the Kremlin, to obtain a sight of his Majesty. Although a very heavy fall of snow was descending, the whole space between the palace and cathedral was crowded with people. By the politeness of some of the officers, we were admitted within the sacred edifice previous to the arrival of the Emperor. The Greek service was performing at the time, and a number of general officers were in the church. The floor was laid with carpets and rugs for the Emperor to walk on.

The sheathing of the multitude on the outside

warned us of his approach, and immediately the officers and priests took their stations. The moment he entered I recognised him from the excellent likenesses I had seen of him. His dress was that of the plain uniform of a General.

He wore large rich epaulettes, a blue tight coat, white pantaloons, and boots. After crossing himself, he stood near a priest, who read some part of the service. The Emperor then approached the altar, and prostrated himself on his hands and knees five or six times, his forehead touching the floor. He then kissed some of the pictures of the Saints which were brought him, and afterwards was taken from place to place, nearly all round the church, stopping to kiss the different Saints, and to cross and prostrate himself many times before them. There

were at least fifteen or twenty priests who assisted at the ceremony, all of whom were covered with splendid robes, and wore upon their heads tiaras of great richness, covered with pearls and other precious stones. The Emperor is an

uncommonly fine looking man, of about 40 years of age: his figure is tall and well proportioned. The interior of the cathedral is remarkably rich and imposing, and is the one in which the sovereigns of Russia have all been crowned.—I have not seen in any of the Greek Catholic churches either graven images or confessionals, neither the fonts of holy water, which are constant accompaniments of the Roman Catholic institutions. They are filled with paintings of the numerous catalogue of their Saints.

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The game, fish, and meats came frozen, and are

said to be exposed in cold winter in heaps like

haystacks, in a great market square set apart

for that trade.

The undulating surface of the ground imparts

a new beauty; and the countless number of

green domes, each surmounted with a gilt cross,

in such a peculiar feature that it is

what first strikes the stranger when arriving in

sight of the city. It appears that the churches

were not burnt (probably owing to their iron

roofs and isolated position) during the great

conflagration. Moscow is said to contain about

four hundred churches, and each one has five

domes, one large in the centre, and four smaller

ones surrounding it. Almost every house

having its garden, gives this city a different

appearance from any other in Europe. Before

any person can erect a building, a plan of the

facade must be submitted to, and approved by,

the department of architecture. No wooden

buildings are now permitted within the city

proper. The houses are brick, stuccoed, with

iron roofs painted green. The streets are wide

and well paved, but extremely irregular.

There are three immense wide boulevards,

which entirely encircle the city, at certain distances from each other, forming drives for many miles within the city; one of which, called Garden street,

has a connected line of fine court yards, and

lawns planted with trees and shrubbery, and

divided from the road by a pale fence of uniform

pattern throughout, and built up with handsome

cottages, with a garden between each. All that

remains of the oriental, in the style of architec-

ture, is to be found in the churches, as they alone

escaped the universal destruction: all else is

Greek. There are but a very few walls

which stood as the fire left them, and they form

a singular contrast with the freshness and life

which is every where seen. Except in a small

business part of the city, there are no streets

containing continuous and unbroken rows of

houses; each lot of ground being a square, and

many of the main buildings in the centre on the

street, with its smaller accessories in the rear,

a wall on the street with a large entrance gate;

sometimes the main edifice is set considerably

back from the front line, so that there is not

that dull uniformity which in most other cities

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